"Good-by, then! And he turned away No other word between them spoken; You hardly could have guessed that day How close a bond was broken.

The faint, slight tremor of the hand That clasped her own in that sad parting, July her heart could understand, Who saw the jear-drops starting—

Who felt a sudden surge of doubt, Come rushing back unbidden o'er'her, As with the words her life without His presence loomed before her.

The others saw, the others heard A calm, cool man, a gracious wor A quiet, brief farewell, unstirred By aught at all uncommon.

She knew a solemn die was cast, She knew that two paths now must sever : That one familiar step had passed Out of her life forever.

To all the rest it merely meant A trivial parting, lightly spoken S he read the bitter mute intent, She knew—a heart was broken? BARTON GREY.

## FARM AND PLANTATION -TOPICS.

THE PROFITS OF HIGH FARMING.

Large crops are not necessarily profit-They may be made to cost more than their market value, on account of bad management, and unwise, and needless expenditures, just as it often hap-pens in trade, where a large and "flour-ishing" business only leads to heavy loss and financial ruin. Profitable farming, like profitable trading, implies judicious management and wise economies. The expense per acre may well be large, pro-vided no part of it shall be unnecessary. examples illustrating this principle: Mr. Luther Smith, of Chemung, New York, raised a crop of corn, averaging two hundred and forty-one bushels of ears to the acre, which at eighty cents a bushel for the shelled corn, gave, for the grain alone, after deducting expenses, a profit of seventy-one dollars and thirty-five cents per acre. Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer Co., New York, raised forty-four tons of beets per acre, at a cost of less than five and a half cents per bushel, or a little over one dollar and seventy cents per ton, against a market value of seventeen dollars per ton. At this price the cash product per acre would be seven hundred and forty-eight dollars. De-ducting from this the cost of the acre (seventy-eight dollars,) it leaves six hundred and seventy dollars as the net profit. Mr. James Brodic, of New York, as stated in one of the reports of the agricultural department, raised a crop of agricultural department, raised a crop of turnips at a cost of two cents and seven mills per bushel. The product was nearly one thousand six hundred bushels per acre. Maj. Le Bleux raised clover near Summerville, S. C., (as reported in the Rural Carolinian,) at the rate of nearly five tons to the acre, at a cost of seven dollars and fifty cents per ton, against a market value of thirty dollars per ton. Mr. Alfred Rose, of Penn Yan, N. Y., raised Irish potatoes during the last year at the rate of about six hundred bushels per acre, of which the cost was nine and a quarter cents per bushel. A

nine and a quarter cents per bushel. A carret crop of over one thousand bushels per acre is reported from Wisconsin by L. L. Fairchild, of which the cost was six cents per bushel. Corn fodder (from drilled corn) has been reported in the Country Gentleman, at twenty-five tons per acre, and at a cost of forty-five and a half cents per ton. "These are exceptional cases," the reader may say. Unfortunately they are, but the exception may be made the rule. They show what can be done under favorable conditions can be done under favorable conditions. We may divide the results by two, and still have a good margin of profit. DOES THE WORLD MOVE? An octogenarian, in a late number of Appleton's Journal, gives some noteworthy facts and figures bearing on industrial progress. In 1810, while yet a young man, he traveled through all the principal countries of Europe, making principal countries of Europe, making careful observations and taking notes of the people and their industries. During

the present year, he has again traveled over the same ground, giving special at-tention to the same class of facts. The comparisons made on several points are suggestive, as well as interesting, but we suggestive, as well as interesting, but we purpose here to note only a single one of them, as most striking and best adapted to strengthen the faith of those who beto strengthen the faith of those who believe, in this faithless age, that the world moves. In 1810 the entire white or European population of the globe was one hundred and eighty millions. In 1875 it is three hundred and sixty millions. The producing area of Europe, in 1875, he found to be one thousand and fifteen millions of acres, that of the United States is about two hundred and fifty millions of acres, and that of other United States is about two hundred and fifty millions of acres, and that of other countries settled by Europeans about thirty-five millions of acres—total, say one thousand three hundred millions of acres. This area, for a population of three hundred and sixty millions, is but three and two-thirds acres each, while in 1810 it required five and one-eighth acres for the sustenance of each person, showing that the productiveness of the producing surface of the earth must have producing surface of the earth must have become enhanced over fifty per cent., or at least one-half, in order that three and at least one-half, in order that three and two-thirds acres should now support as many lives as five and one-eighth acres did formerly. "Had the acquisition of this great, significant fact," our octogenarian adds, "been the only result of two long journeys through Europe, I should have considered my time and labor well spent." That throughout all the European world, three blades of corn now grow where but two grew before, assures us that four blades may yet be made to

tions of soil, climate, and season, clover and the grasses can be raised, and where and under what conditions they can not

will have been taken toward the solution of the problem. Our own observation and experience lead us to think that the question is really one of preparation and fertility, rather than of locality, climate or general character of soil, though the latter is not without its influence. ver and the grasses do well in the south on good, strong clayey soils, well manured and thoroughly prepared. This is no longer an open question. Are there not loamy and sandy soils on which, if made equally rich and equally well prepared, they will do well also? On this point we need further experiments. we need further experiments.

LIME FOR GRASS AND THE SMALL GRAINS. A dressing of lime on land to be sown with wheat, oats or clover and the grasses, is, in a majority of cases, one of the most remunerative applications that can be made, provided lime can be procured at reasonably low rates. It is not merely as plant-food that lime is useful. It is still more important and the still more important. nore important as a preparer of plantfood. Its reaction with the acids of the soil, its strong action upon decaying veg-etable matter, and its faculty of converting clay into mud, and rendering it mechanically fit for culture, are some of its more obvious uses, and, as a general rule, it may be assumed that the land which is the richest in vegetable substances will benefit most by the free use of lime, and gravelly sand the least. It is an open question how much, or rather how little, lime may be profitably applied per acre. The English farmers use lime heavily, The point to be aimed at is to make the expense per pound or per bushel of the expense per pound or per bushel of the erop grown as light as possible, and to do this the acre must be made to produce a number of years. Lighter dressings made yearly do better here—say from, five to bushels, depending upon the twenty bushels, depending upon the amount of vegetable matter in the soil and its acidity. Our Charleston marl lime, or calcined marl, is better than the ordinary stone lime.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS-OF COURSE. If it is worth while to make cotton at all, as we all believe-showing our faith by our works—it is surely worth while to save it all in the best possible condition, when made; yet there is always a culpawhen made; yet there is always a culpable neglect among planters in this particular—neglect to pick at the proper time; slovenly work in picking, which allows much of the lint to go to waste; a lack of care in assorting the different qualities, so that much lint of the highest grade must be sold at the price of the lowest, simply because some particular lowest, simply because some portion of the latter has been mixed with it; bad ginning, reducing gool cotton to the market value of an inferior quality, and so on. This should not be tolerated. Does not every intelligent planter know that—the original quality being the same—clean, well ginned, cotton commands in market from one and a half to two

the south has been the seeding of the crop with the small grains. This is a common practice at the north, and we were formerly inclined to favor it, but later experiments force us to the conclusion of the concl sion that in our climate at least, the practice is a bad one, and that it is far more profitable to sow each by itself. If sown immediately, (when not already in) grass and clover will, on suitable soil, attain such a growth before the hot weather of next season sets in, as will in-sure them against injury, without the shade of the grain, which will be injured by the clover and grass, while injuring them in return. In any case, the land for clover and the grasses should be rich and thoroughly prepared by deep, close ploughing, followed by harrowing, previous to which a good dressing of super-phosphate may be applied with advan-tage. Brush lightly to cover and, ex-cept on heavy soils, by all means roll the fields with a tolerably heavy roller. This last is an important and too generally neglected process. If you are to sow both clover and the grasses on the same field, it is best to sow the clover by itself, as the seed does not mix well with the grass

us that four blades may yet be made to grow upon the same area, and put to rest any fears that may have grown up as to the encroachments of population upon the limits of subsistence.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT GRASS?
We wish here to repeat a request made several years ago in these pages, with the hope that our readers are now better prepared than they were at that time to aid us in solving an important problem. We wish to know, for the benefit of the farmers and planters of the south generally, just where and under what conditions of soil, climate, and season, clover years unavoidably, while species live, and may improve for unknown milleniums. tivated grasses this fall, if it be on only customs and habits, did not interpose a quarter of an acre, and the first step obstacles to prevent.

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

COAL ashes, sifted very finely, thoroughly ground, and mixed with oil, makes a good, cheap paint. Any coloring matter may be added.

THE BEST WAY TO COOK CODFISH.— Strip it of its skin and cut it in pieces about the size of one's hand; place it in water and allow it to simmer on the stove until it becomes tender. It should never be allowed to boil. Boiling hardens and darkens the fish, and deprives it of much of its flavor.

RESTORATIVES FOR THE SICK. + Bake two calf's feet in two pints of water, and the same quantity of new milk in a jar, closely covered, three hours and a half. When cold remove the fat. Put in what-ever flavor is liked; the flavoring can be baked in it; a little cinnamon, lemon-peel or mace; add sugar after.

A GOOD DENTIFRICE.—Dissolve two a Good Dentiffice.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water; before quite cold add one teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh, and one table-spoonful of spirits of camphor. Bottle the mixture for use. Add one wine glass full of the solution to half a pint of tepid water, and use it daily. It preserves and beautifies the teeth and arrests decay. beautifies the teeth and arrests decay.

Tomato Preserves .- Take sound, ripe Tomato Preserves.—Take sound, ripe tomatoes, seald and peel, then add as much white sugar by weight as you have tomatoes, and let them stand over night; drain off the syrup, and bring to a boil and skim well; put in the tomatoes and boil gently twenty minutes; remove the fruit and boil, the syrup until it thickens; put the fruit into jars and pour the syrup over, add a few slices of lemon to each jar, and you will have something excellent.

MAKING PICKLES —Wash the groups.

Jar, and you will have something excellent.

MAKING PICKLES.—Wash the cucumbers, put a layer in the barrel, and sprinkle on a teaspoonful of salt, then cucumbers alternately; pour on boiling water enough to cover them, let them stand twenty-four hours, then pour off the brine, scald and turn it on the cucumbers two suppossive dayes then take them bers two successive days; then take them from the brine, wipe them dry, and seald good eider vinegar and pour on them hot. For a barrel of pickles, put in a bag one-half pound of ground cloves and allspice each, a piece of alum the sice of an English walnut; and horse radish not sliced. Scald the vinegar and pour on bot several times to make the pickles. hot several times to make the pickles hard and green. They will keep until cucumbers come again, if they are stirred

CARE OF THE FEET .- Concerning this subject, the Scientific American very truly says: "Many are careless in the keeping of the feet. If they wash them once a week they think they are doing well." well. They do not consider that the largest pores are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive mat-ter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become perfectly saturated with offensive matter. Ill health is generated by such treatment of the feet. The pores are not repellants, but alsorbents, and this fetid matter, to a greather or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day with feet should be washed every day with pure water only, as well as the armpits, from which an offensive oddr is also emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at a time. They may be worn one day and then aired and sunned and worn another day, if necessary.

### Cabinet or Parlor Organs.

These have become the most popular of large musical instruments. There are now about two hundred and fifty makers of them in the United States, which produce more than forty thousand organs per annum. Most of these are very poor instruments. This is naturally so, because there are few articles in the manufacture of which so much saving can be made by the use of inferior, improperly prepared material, and inferior workmanship, and yet which, when finished, show so little difference to the average purchaser. The important parts of an organ, made as well as they can be, cost two or three times as much as if made as low as possible. Yet, when the organ is done, it is not easy from casual hearings to tell the difference between the best and a very poor one. Especially when shown by one who knows how to cover up defects, to one who has not special skill in such matters, it is not difficult to make a poor organ appear a good one.

The temptation to makers, then, to produce, at a fraction of the cost, an organ which will sell almost as well as a good one is almost irresistible. Hence the fact that so few good organs are made and so many poor ones, and that the country is flooded with peddlers and dealers selling these poor organs, which pay such large profits. The buyer of the poor organ does not fail to find out his mistake after a while. The thin teedy tone of his cheap organ soon becomes offensive; it works noisily and roughly, is constantly out of order, and becomes useless by the time a really good instrument would have been getting into its prime. A good organ ought to last a generation, at least; a poor one may last five years, with considerable tinkering, or

break down much sooner.

There is one safe way. Get a genuine production of one of the very best makers and you cannot go astray. Among these undoubtedly stands pre-eminent these undoubtedly stands pre-eminent the Mason & Hamilin Organ Co., whose organs are so well known that other makers are generally content to claim that they can make as good an organ as the Mason & Hamlin. They invented and introduced the Cabinet or Parlor Organ in its improved form started with Organ in its improved form, started with and have always closely adhered to the policy of making only the best work, have shown such skill as have given years unavoidably, while species live, and that shave given and the grasses can be raised, and where and under what conditions they can not be raised. We care for no man's preconcived notions on these points. We want the evidence of experience. Let hundreds of farmers in all parts of the country each try an experiment with clover and some one or more of the cultivated grasses this fall, if it be on only and to mention the prominent musicians who recommend their organs as un-

equaled would really be to give a very good list of the most illustrious musical names in the country, with a good repre-

sentation in Europe.

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These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so effected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

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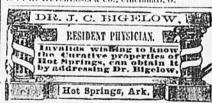


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